Any Occupation means any occupation for which You are qualified by education,

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training or experience, and that has an earnings potential greater than the lesser of:
1) the product of Your Indexed Pre-disability Earnings and the Benefit Percentage; or

2) the Maximum Monthly Benefit.

Id. at 22.

- 12. WALMSLEY worked as a Registered Nurse II, a medium duty position, for her employer Universal Health Services, Inc. As stated, HARTFORD paid LTD benefits to WALMSLEY for 24 months based on whether she could perform the Essential Duties of her own occupation as a nurse.
- 13. HARTFORD paid WALMSLEY "own occupation" LTD benefits until February 28, 2018. On September 12, 2018, WALMSLEY appealed the termination of "own occupation" benefits.
- On November 30, 2018, HARTFORD overturned its termination of benefits and 14. paid WALMSLEY the remaining fifteen (15) days of "own occupation" benefits through March 15, 2018.
- 15. Eighteen (18) days later, on December 18, 2018, HARTFORD terminated LTD benefits again, beyond 3/15/18 (the end of the 24 month "own occupation" period). In the termination letter, HARTFORD determined that WALMSLEY was not disabled from Any Occupation.
- 16. The Social Security Administration ("SSA") awarded Plaintiff Social Security Disability Benefits ("SSDIB") in a letter dated January 3, 2017 with a disability date of December 16, 2015. HARTFORD subsequently exercised its right under the subject Plan to recoup the overpayment it had made to her while she was awaiting the award from the SSA.
- 17. On June 14, 2019, Plaintiff appealed the denial of "any occupation" LTD benefits.
 - 18. On or about August 9, 2019, HARTFORD denied Plaintiff's appeal.
- 19. The appeal denial letter advised WALMSLEY that the decision was HARTFORD's final decision on the claim and further advised her of her right to file a federal lawsuit under ERISA.

Claim for Relief: Wrongful Denial of Benefits under ERISA §502(a)(1)(B), 29 U.S.C. §1132 (A)(1)(B)

- 20. Paragraphs 1-19 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.
- 21. Defendant has wrongfully terminated long-term disability benefits to Plaintiff in violation of the subject Plan, ERISA, and interpretive case law for reasons including, but not limited to:
- a. Hartford failed to meaningfully consider the unrebutted, unchallenged, and well-grounded findings of the Functional Capacity Evaluation (FCE) performed over two days submitted by WALMSLEY on appeal that demonstrated beyond cavil that she was incapable of any sustained work activity;
- b. Hartford failed to conduct an Independent Medical Examination despite the fact that its own claim file indicated its intent to order such an examination and WALMSLEY provided objective and subjective evidence that her medical conditions prevented her from performing the Essential Duties of Any Occupation;
- c. Hartford failed to meaningfully consider WALMSLEY's appeal letter and facts in support of payment of Any Occupation benefits. While the Appeal Denial Letter dated August 9, 2019 generally summarized WALMSLEY's Appeal Letter dated June 14, 2019, it based its decision to deny her appeal on a paper review conducted by Dr. Roger Kasendorf, without any explanation to WALMSLEY why her medical providers' opinions and Dr. Becker's testing and conclusions were not persuasive evidence in support of Disability from Any Occupation.
- d. Hartford also ignored the evidence submitted by WALMSLEY provided as part of her appeal letters dated 9/12/18 and 6/14/19, detailing her subjective complaints affecting work ability and her sister's personal observations of WALMSLEY's medical deterioration over time, to the point that she had to move in with her sister for assistance with her daily activities and overall oversight of her well-being;
- e. Hartford required WALMSLEY to file for Social Security Disability (SSDI) benefits and sought recoupment of its overpayment to her once she was awarded SSDI benefits (as of a disability date of December 16, 2015), but then ignored the SSA's determination of total

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